OUR REPUBLIC.

Ralph Waldo Emerson on the Future of the United States.

DANGEROUS INNOVATIONS.

Imitations of Old Monarchies Incompatible with Democracy.

PROPHETIC UTTERANCES

Will America Be the Lawgiver of the World?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Boston, Feb. 25, 1878.
Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured this afternoon before Future of the Republic." The old philosopher is fast fuding away, and though his intellect has lost none the secumulation of years. Three times the lecture had been postponed owing to illness, and even to-day front benches. His voice, which was never strong, a bad cold made the lecture a fallure, as far as the cerned. His prevailing idea, the groundwork of his essay, was that if this Republic is to succeed it must cosed by the thoughts, the efforts and united action of its people. This is a new country, and it ought to be run on a new and original plan. What is the use, new world in the same style and after the same fashion as the old ones of Europe, whose systems we are accustomed to criticise and abuse.

WHOLESOMB ADVICE TO AMERICANS. The people who go to London and Paris each year and come home filled with the ideas of these capitals and prepared to copy and carry them out Mr. Emerson regards as dangerous to the nation's welfare and icstructive of its best interests. He thinks they had better stay at home and develop the resources of spend their money on European products. If they are not satisfied with what they have at home let them stay abroad and not be guilty of the grievous sin of yearly drawing away a portion of their country's life blood. If our Republic succeeds the Concord philosopher thinks it must succeed by American brains, American arms and American prinand the Western settlements as the best types of American honesty and fraternity. They were forced to live together in wild regions, to band together for mutual protection against Indians and thieves of their own race, but the rugged, stern sense of justice, the perseverance and their success as a result of ail, go to show that the native genius of the Western world must direct and lead to final victory the young Re-

strange that a purely Boston institution should be able to keep the roof from tumbling in on any man, much more an old Bostonian philosopher who hinted that this Republic could be saved from rule or set forideas or efforts than those of New England, Mr. not only lauded the pluck and Pialus and in the Western States, but he never even alluded to the Prigrim fathers. Not a erance. Not a word about the glories of Bunker Hill, men to be original in their ideas, not to porrow from England and France; to imitate the primitive honesty of the early settlers who opened up the hississippi and Missouri valleys, and the Republic would be a permanent success.

themistry as well as in mechanics. Ever since Sir Isaac Newton explained to Parliament that the way to improve navigation was to get good watches, to ter chronometer than any then in use. The perfection of timekeeping has advanced until we have chronometers that do not lose two or three seconds in a year. Manufacturers rety on chemical and hydraulic periection; carpet makers on borders and dyes, which exhaust the skill of the chemist, and calico printers on the designs of genius Wedgewood, the eminent potter, gravely took counsel with Flaxthe sculptor, and he said, "Send to Italy and search the museums for vases and urns and tacrificial vessels of all sorts." They built great works, and called their manufacturing village Etruria, Flaxman, with his great genius, combined

Etrura. Flaxman, with his great genius, combined the loveliest form executed in English cl.y, and sent boxes of those as gifts to every court in Europe, and formed the unit of the world. It was the remains of the the world. It was the remains account of the china of the breakfast table. Jeweilers imitated these models in silver and gold, and the other branches of artisanship endeavored to make a periect easemble of them. Every marine insurance office has its mathematical counsellor to actie its averager. The wine merchant has his analyst and laster, the more exquisite the better. He owes, I blank, in some cases, his taste to the chemist as well is to the vineyard. (Laughter.)

FLANTS IN COMMERCE.

Our modern needs stand on a low staples. In our war one of these was exaggerated in its importance—sotton. And what is cotton? One plant out of some two nundred thousand, known to botanists, vasity the largest part of which are reckoned weeds. And what is a weed? A plant whose virtues have got yet been discovered. Yet every one of the 200,000 plants probably are yet to be of utility in the arts, as flaceous of the vine, teres of the wheat. As Arkwright and Whitney were the demigods of cotton, so in time there will yet be an invention to every plant. There is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it. There is not a plant in the whole magnann of material nature that cannot be made a power in the hands of thinking men. Every new ap-

wright and Whitney were the demigods of cotton, so in time there will yet be an invention to every plant. Fhere is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it. There is not a piant in the whole magazine of material nature that cannot be made a power in the hands of thinking men. Every new application is equivalent to a new material. Our sleepy sivilization, when Roger Bacon and Monk Schwartz had invented gunpower, built its whole art of war, all fortifications by land and sea, all dril and mintary education on that point, "War is the extension of a gun barrel, and is very scorniul about bows and arrows, and reckoms Greeks and Romans as little better than the men of the bow and arrow times." As though the earth's gases, the lighting and caloric, had not millions or energies, the discovery of any one of which would change the art of war again and put an end to it by their exterminating force.

RAFRESHETATIVE HUMANITY

If this is true in the fine arts that direction must be drawn from a superior source, or there would be no good works. Does it hold less in our social and civil nit? In our politics we may know that each aspirant who rises above the crowd, after serving his obedient apprenticeship to party politics, fines that it is by no menus by obeying the vulgar weathercock of his party's lears and whims that real power is gained, in at the only title to their permanent respect, and to a larger following, is to see for himself what is the real public interest, and to stand for that. That is principle, and all jeerings and hissings of the crowd must, by and by, accommodate themselves to that. Prince Motternich and "revolutions begin in the best heads and run steadily down to the populace." It is doubtful whether Paris, whether London can answer the great question which the fource of markind. At the present time some will coubt that America occupies this sentiment of the future of markind. At the present time some will coubt that America occupies this sentiment of the future of markind. At

jects of education, society, labor, the direction of taients and character, the nature and habits of the American people may well occupy our attention. The new conditions of enstence in America are favorable to progress, to the removal of edit restrictions and inequalities. The minut is siways better the more it is used, and here it is kept in practice. The humblest citizen is daily challenged to give his opinion on practical questions where so much civil and social freedom exists. Can its useful to provoke common senses. Lodging the power in the propose common senses. Lodging the power in the propose common sense, for a court or an aristocracy, which must always be a small minority, can more casily run into follies than a republic which has too many observers, each with a voice in his hand, to allow its head to be throttled by any kind of non-sonse.

allow its head to be throttled by any kind of nonsonse.

ORE RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

One hundred years ago the American people attempted to carry out the bill of political rights in its
most ideal perfection. They have made great strides
in that direction since. They are now proceeding,
instructed by their successos and by their many
failures, to carry out under the bill of rights the bill
of human duties. And look at what a revolution
that attempt involves. Hitherto the government has
been that of a single person and an arristocracy, and in
this country an attempt to resist these elements must
throw us into a government not quite of mobs, but in
practice of an inferior class of politicians, who, by
means of newspapers and caucuses, really thrust
themselves into places.

Hence liberal Congresses and Legislatures would
ordain, to the surprise of the people, equivocal, intercated and vicious measures. The members of these
bodies are suspected and charged with robbing the
government; no measure is adopted for itself, but the
opinion of the people is counted in the first place, and
the measures are periouctorily carried through under
a secondary consideration. We do not choose our
own candidates—no, nor no other man's first choice,
but an available candidate. Instead of character there
is a studious exclusion of character in the selection.

The people are feared and flattered—they are not
reprimanded.

The government is carried on in barrooms and in the minds than it carried on in barrooms and in the minds than it carried on in barrooms and in the minds than it is carried on in barrooms and in the minds than it is possible in the season of the season in the possible is owned and esparit the wides from the right. This is a sad appecialle, when the great party of property and of education drived and holcater away in the possible when evil is to be prevented, nattering and compromising when the gravet is used in the done, inbotel when evil is to be prevented, nattering and compromising when the gravet is used. Friends and compromising when the gravet is used in the gravet is used to the men below. The American looks on and says he does not endanger anything. He believes that what does not entanger anything the does not entanger anything. He believes that anything the season of the s

POLITICAL AND GENERAL

The howl over the Tariff hill subsides The Cincipnati Gazette wants a catacivam of silver

New Orleans Picavune :- "Wells retuses to shake hands over his bloody sarcasm."

The Springfield Republican does not doubt that the President will veto the Silver bill.

The Atalanta Constitution hints that John Sherman

wrote the defence of J. Madison Weila.

Attanta Constitution:—"From the present outlook
the thritty bondholder should be thoroughly in favor

At present in Vermont the Hon. Redfield Proctor seems to be preferred for the Gubernatorial nomination by the republican journals. The Worcester (Mass.) Press thinks it very difficult

to imagine any ground upon which President Hayes can justify a veto of the Silver bill.

Atalanta Constitution: -- The next thing in order is to

remove the director of the mints-Linderman by name. He is a mere tool of the gold men."

New Orleans Picayune :- "All political parties are now looking for a great leader; when he is found they will decide which way they desire to be led." St. Louis Republican :- "Voto or no veto, the late Repeal bill pending in the Senate advances to the

front as the living issue of the hour." tion of the displacement of Simmons in the Boston Custom House is a test of President Hayes' sincerity and efficiency in the reform of the civil service.

Atlanta Constitution :- "Mr. Hayes ought to begin his veto message in this style:-'I have been requested by the Hon John Sherman, Secretary of the freasury, to state that the act known as the Silver bill does not meet the approval of the Executive.''

The Cincinnati Gasette, which has beretotore been conservative on the financial question, now contends that the making of sliver a legal tender under such restrictions as are contained in the Bland bill is a fraud. It is virtually athering to the single gold

standard. led the national administration of late years to per-ceive in the policy of sending bookworms to respond or America anything to commend or that would probably promote the public welfars. We want stouter and sterner stuff, and we trust that Mr. Hayes will not dream of emulating the example placed betore him of emasculating the diplomacy of the nation by intrusting our cause abroad to marplots and in-

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

PULTHER DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION BY THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST-LOSS OF LIPE-EXTENT OF TERRITORY OVER WHICH THE SHOCK WAS

From the Calino South Pacific Times, Jan. 29 and 31.] The inhabitants of this port were greatly startled on Sunday morning, the 27th inst., by the alarming dated a great part of the town. Although not quite so daylight. The wall built in front of that side of the English Railway station facing the sea was com-pletely destroyed. This wall had been previously damaged by the inroads of the sea, and it was it of the wall still remains upright, there seems every probability of its speedily suffering the same fate.

The English Railway station was completely inun-dated and all traffic between Callao and Santa Rosa suspended. Many of the company's wagons were up

dated and all traffic between Callao and Santa Rosa suspended. Many of the company's wagons were upset by the force of the breakers which broke and still continue to break along the whole extent of beach from beyond the slaughter house to the Punia. The arsenal is also inundated, the water reaching to the Paza del Mueile and causing incalculable damage. The various forts and batteries to the south are suifering considerably, and the general alarm among the inhabitants is indescribable. The oluest inhabitants of Collao state that they have never seen anything to compare with the scenes of sunday and yesterday. The sea is covered with floating debris; at every moment immense waves of thirty and forty leet high break over the mole and along the whole coast line, apreading havec and destruction.

DISTRUCTION OF WHARVES.

The water extends as far as the unclaimed ground, and has begun to inundate the fransaudine railways station. The greatest damage appears to have been suffered by the Muelle Darsena. Most of the wooden structures inside the mole, built for the use of the Pacific steam Navigation Company and for other purposes, have been swept away or bruken up. The wais of the dock to the south and west have been severely damaged, many of the nuge blooks and copings naving been dislodged and carried away. The coal deposit built for the English company at the extremity of the west wail has been destroyed by the force of the waves, and all the coal deposited there, amounting, we believe to two thousand tons, has disappeared. The waves break on the dock wails at every instant, and we believe the merchandise deposited there has been completely ruined. Yesterday the wheat inois, the chaunto mole, the property of the Muella Darson, and others, were partially destroyed, and their timbers are now floating about the bay.

Michael Mosk.

imbers are now floating about the bay.

In the opposite direction—that is, toward the slaughter house—the destruction of property is immense. The mole known as Menggs' Mole is destroyed. The various timber yards, coal deposits and bathing catablishments have been greatly damaged. The water has entered the slaughter house, notwithstanding the formidable breakwater constructed in front oit.

The vessels in the Darsens have, so far, not suffered any damage of importance, although their position is critical, libers have been no casualties among the the shipping in the bay.

The railroad of the Muella Darsena, running from the dock to Chucuito, has been completely undermined and the piles laid bare. Workmen arae citively engaged in removing all the portable mackinery from it.

from it.

Loss of Life.

Four persons were jesterian morning swept off the walls of the dock close to the landing place for menoi-war's beats. Two were drowned and two saved. I'wo workmen were carried off the dock wall by a heavy wave and loss.

Three men were carried on to the sand bank known as the Whale's Back.

A Guinaman gathering mussels on the Island of San Lorenzo was swept away by a nigh wave and perished.

Lorenzo was swept away by a high wave and perished.

OUTSIDE THE RAY.

At one o'clock in the day there was broken water
with a surf thirty feet high extending from the point
across the bay to the island of San Lorenzo. Her
Majesty's steamship Osprey left her ancourage off
San Lorenzo at five o'clock yesterday morning and
came into the day. The surf has lowered the beach
around the island of San Lorenzo toily six feet. This
extraordinary agitation o' the sea is by some attributed to a serious earthquase in the South; others
think it due to lunar influences; but these are mere
conjectures, having no trutuful foundation. The
movement appears to be entirely from the north, for
the Mar Bravo is comparatively quiet. Many of the
habitants of Callao have taken reduge in Lima, tearing a repetition of the recent catalogum in the south,
although there is apparently, so n85d for any such
apprehension. It is at present utterly impossible to
estimate the extent of the damage done, for, while we
write, the suri still continues its work of destruction.

Since Monday, the 28th hast, the sea has become
comparatively caim agant, although it continues to be
vory fough throughout the day on Tuesday. Work
has been resumed in the bay and the docks, and
workmen are now busity engaged in clearing away the
débris obstructing the Muelle Darzena. The damage to
the latter place is so considerable that we should lear
to venture an estimate of it, but, fortunately, there
happened to be a very small quantity of merchandise
on the wails, otherwise the consequences would have
been still mere dissistous. The destruction of property sing the whole coast line from the slaughter
house to the Punta has been very serious.

LATR ADVICES.

LATER ADVICES.

Cable Agency on the 29th inst:-IQUIQUE, Jan. 29, 1878.
In Iquique, nothing new up to tuin moment. 118 sea continues very rough. In Pleague it is also very

Sea continues very rough. In Pisagua it is also very rough.

The condenser has been broken to pieces; the railway mole is aimost totally destroyed; the office is gradually giving away; the entire station inundated and full of stones and debris. Fraille is suspended. The water extends beyond the rails in the direction of the halfs. A considerable quantity of cosi and satipetre lost.

Our correspondent is iquique sends us the following description of the earthquake, which occurred in that port on the evening of the 234 inst.:—

A terrine shock of earthquake was felt here last night (234 inst.) at about five minutes to eight, the undulation being from north to south, and accompanied by a peculiar subterraneous sound. Fortunately, there have been no accidents. Although the shock was sovere enough to throw the whole town into a state of constenation and alarm, it was not comparable with that of the 9th of May, either in intensity or duration.

into a state of consteriation and alarm, it was not comparable with that of the 9th of May, either in intensity or duration.

BOW IT BEGAX.

It began with a slow movement, gradually increasing until it assumed a vertical form, as if checked by opposing currents; it then declined in force in the same manner in which it began. It lasted at the most continued to follow each other at very short intervals up to the time I write. Since the first spock until six o'clock this morning we have counted more than forty. From one o'clock in the morning till sunrise the movements have not been so continuous, but much stronger than those felt immediately after the earthquake. The sames remained perfectly quiet. The low tide which followed the earthquake inspired a little apprehension as to the full tide, but fuckly our lears have not been renized, and fors terrible auxiliary, which more than once has come upon us to increase the horrors of the earthquake, appeared on this occasion, it anything, calmer than usual.

The prisoners of the Carcel made an attempt to

usual.

The prisoners of the Carcel made an attempt to escape, but were prevented by the poince.

There have been some landshides on the railroads. The lines are being cleared as rapidly as possible, and it is thought traffic will not remain long interrupted.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The following news from the interior has come by

telograph:—

La Noria—The earthquake has been very severe. Several houses were shaken down, and it is rumored that a man was crushed to death by the rains.

Pass de Almonte—The earthquake has been severe.

There were no accidents.

Saltpetre Works of she North—Earthquake very strong.

Lasted two minutes. No accidents. Lasted two minutes. No accidents.
Pisagua-Lastraquake very sorece; as a quarter-past eight
P. M. sea agtiates. Inhabitants greatly starmed. Earthquake issted two minutes.
Pabellon-We know nothing yet.

FRANCES B. HEJEMAN'S WILL LARGE BEQUESTS WHERE ALL THE LEGATEES

SEEM SATISFIED. The will of the late Frances B. Hegeman, who died on the 17th uit, was yesterday admitted to probate.
After directing her executors to provide suitable After directing her executors to provide suitable interment the testatrix makes the following bequests in trust, the executors to pay to the legatees named the interest of the sums set apart:—Niece Mary A. Dunnam, \$20 000; nephew Peter A. H. Jackson, \$20,000; nece Mary aret Dennison, \$20,000; Aaron Mixell, ausband of deceased niece, Cynima Mixell, \$20,000, the principal to revert in the event of his marriage to the issue of said Cynthia Mixell and niece; Jemima Smith, \$20,000. To issue of deceased nephew Peter Horn, \$20,000; issue of deceased nephew Matthew Horn, \$20,000; issue of deceased nephew John W. Palmer, \$20,000; here Maryaret M. Kimmel, \$20,000; Congrain J. Shanbou, \$20,000; bleec Lettitz Gates, \$20,000; Frances Spier, \$20,000, and Peter Augustus Hageman, \$20,000; bleec Lettitz Gates, \$20,000; Frances Spier, \$20,000, and Peter Augustus Hageman help in the of all claims. Annexed to nearly every bequest in trust is a provision that the principal go at the death of the legatee to his or her issue in equal shares. It is further provided that the principal go at the death of the legatee to his or her issue in equal shares. It is further provided that the principal go at the death of the legatee to his or her issue in equal shares. It is further provided that in case any legatee contest the will or endeavor to anticipate the income the bequest to such legatee ashall become void. The remainder of the procerty is held in trust until George Palmer reaches twenty-one years of ago, when it is divided pre-fda among the legatee. The will is dat interment the testatrix makes the following bequests

JERSEY JUSTICE.

COLONEL PREESE GOES TO STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS-BARTLETT, THE DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER, TWO YEARS - AND AN EDITOR, FOR LIBEL, IS SENT TO JAIL AND FINED. TRESTON, Feb. 25, 1878,

morning presented a scene of unusual animation on

account of the sentencing of five prominent citizens-

and for many years past he took a prominent part in all movements for reform, retrenchment in public even went through the State delivering lectures to armers on these subjects, and also proved himself to be an eloquent speaker. During all this time he held the position of treasurer of son. Harry C., acted as cashier. For a long time suspicious have existed in the minds of some people that this institution was unsound, in fact rotten to th core. At last these doubts proved well lounded, and pally to poor people, such as widows, laborers, mechanics, &c., had been pocketed by the Freeze Ismily. Louis K., once of the sons, had received over \$40,000 on his note; but it is believed that this was only a blind, so to speak, to try and cover the lather's scheming dishonesity. The latter received all the money, he making his sons dupes and pliant tools to his knavery. An investigation was had into the affairs of the bank, a receiver was appointed and the three Freezes—Jacob R., Harry C. and Louis K.—were indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the depositors and also for misappropriating the funds of the bank. To the indictments they at first pleaded not gality, but subsequently retracted that plea and entered one of son cult contenders. To-day they were called up for sentence. After a long consultation with the other judges the Cost Justice called Jacob R. Freess to stand up. The Calef Justice then said:—"The Court regrets that in your case there has not been found a single creumstance of mitigation. You were indicted for embezzing the moneys of the savings bank of which you were an officer. You were in a position of trust, but betrayed that trust which he people confided to you. You violated the law by combinations and well arranged plans for a long period of time. You canesvored to shift the responsibility on your own children. The impressions you tried to create in your lavor are all faise. You are the man who took all the money. The senience of the Court is that for embezzing you be confided in the State Prison at hard labor for ture years, and for the second defence, misappropriation, you be confined in the State Prison at hard labor for three years, and for the second ferme to commence at the expiration of the first, making the whole term five years."

Louis K. and Harry C. Freeze were then told to stand up. The Court said that it had some difficulty in their cases as they were peculiar ones. They stond in a different position from that of their father's directions, they had behaved wel pally to poor people, such as widows, laborers, mechanics, &c., had been pocketed by the Freeze

was that he be confined in the State Prison for two years.

Joseph A. Beecher, being ordered to stand up, the Court said that the prisoner understood the position in which he had placed himself. He had been indicted for fibed. The Court was satisfied that the matter was published by him with the full knowledge that it was not true, and referred to the high calling of an editor and the powerful agency he had at his command. This was a case in which an editor had knowingly and wilfully published a libel for mercenary motives. That a gentleman of an honorable profession should lend himself to defamatory writings for purposes of gain was a disgrace to the profession to which he belonged. The offence was a grave one, but the Court was not here to vindicate the wronged party, but to repress any prevent the evil. The senence was that he be imprisoned in the county juil for thirty days and that he pay a fine of \$250. Heecher had published a libel on secretary of state Kuizey and Henry S. Little, Clerk of the Court of Chancery.

During the proceedings the court room was crowded to excess and the greatest interest was manifested by all.

all.

The case of Frank F. Patterson, who had pleaded
non will to an indictment charging him with livel, was
taken to the Supreme Court on a question of law.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP

SUPPLY LOADED WITH AMERICAN INVEN-TIONS-OTHER VESSELS TO FOLLOW.

The United States storeship Supply, Commander William A. Kirkland, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard probably the largest and heaviest cargo of American products and inventions that ever left this port for any foreign international exposition. The cargo consisted of spenimens of American ingenuity in the line of agricultural im-American scales, motor power for city railways and other purposes, locomotives, car wheels, apparatus blects of art and vertu and many inventions, most

for heating cities by steam, American iron in pigs, objects of art and vertu and many inventions, mostly improvements and additions to the display at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The Supply was loaded to her utmost capacity, and left in tow of the tig M. W. Cheney, Captain Hazard, and started out to sea with a fresh northwest wind. She passed Quarantine at twenty mioutes past three P. M.

The Supply will probably reach her destination (Havre) about the 22d or 25th of March next. She has so passengers Gunner Cornet us Dugan, U. S. N., and Mr. H. S. Pheips, cierk to the United States Commissioner. The former is to join the Vandalia, on the European station.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPPLY.

Commander—William A. Kirkland. Lieutenants—R. D. ditchcock, Charles T. Hutchings and F. H. Delano. Masters—Joun Hubbard and Frank Ellery. Ensign—Jesse M. Roper. Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. L. Neilson. Assistant Paymaster—J. D. Hoxsey, Jr. Commander's Cierk—R. S. Kirkland. Pay Officer's Cierk—James H. Wetmore. Boatswain—Thomas W. Brown. Carpenter—Joseph G. Myers.

The accumulation of goods intended for the Paris Exposition is so large at the Navy Yard that probably several morehant vessels will have to be chartered to transport them. The United States aloop-of-war Portsmouth will leave Washington for the Brooklyn Navy Yard between the 10th and 15th of March for the Exposition. The United States aloop-of-war Portsmouth will leave Washington for the Brooklyn Navy Yard between the 10th and 15th of March for the purpose of loading with American moventions for the Exposition. The United States aloop-of-war Portsmouth will leave Washington for the Brooklyn Navy Yard between the 10th and 15th of March for the purpose of loading with American sections for the Exposition. The United States aloop-of-war Portsmouth will leave Washington for the Brooklyn Navy Yard between the 10th American goods for the same destination.

The Supply and those of the Committution as to which vessel will be the Great two fleave guite and a strenger of

THE CONSTITUTION. WITH AMERICAN FXHIB-ITS, EXPECTED TO SAIL TO-DAY-PERSONNEL OF THE THE OLD PRIGATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1878. It is now officially announced that the United States ship Constitution will drop down the Delaware shortly after high water to-morrow morning, watch will be at twenty-eight minutes past nine, on her way to Havre, Fair at Paris. It is possible, however, that there may be some further delay, as at six o'clock this evening there remained considerable storage room to be filled, although the work is progressing very rapidly under the efficient direction

moved, the ship is not as low in the water as when she has her full battery aboard.
Commissioner-Goneral M. Cormick will be present tomorrow morning to witness its departure, in company with Measrs. George W. Childs and D. J. Morrill, Honorary Commissioners to the Exhibition.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

The officers of the Constitution are as follows:—Captain, O. C. Badger; Lieutenant Commander, W. H. Whiting; Lieutenant and Navigator, C. H. Thomms; Lieutenants, E. M. Very, J. W. Carlin, Karl Rohner and H. T. Stockton; Naster, F. H. Crasby; Surgeon, W. H. Jones; Paymaster, R. W. Allen; Lieutenant of Marines, J. W. Breese; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. Z. Derr; Ensigns, H. F. Reith, C. M. Winslow, F. S. Carter, Alexander Sharp, E. D. Bostick; Midshipmen, Messrs, Potts, Orchard, Jordan, Burns and Winslow; Bontswain, Edward Homealt; Gunner, Joseph Switt; Carpenter, Philip T. Mager; salimaker, Herman Hansen; Apothecary, J. Barry. There are twenty-nine men, under the command of First Lieutenant B. R. Russell and Second Lieutenant W. K. Zeilin.

LABOR TROUBLES

STRIKE OF THE LONGSHOREMEN ON THE DOCKS OF THE ANCHOR LINE-BOTH SIDES

the Messra Renderson, agents of the Auchor line of steamships, and the 'longshoremen in their employ continue. From the statements of Mr. Henderson, Jr. one of the agents; Mr. Coverly, a principal employé, ent, it appears that on Saturday a week ago the agents intimated their intention of beginning last week's when the men were being paid, they received notice

work under a new rate of wages. Yesterday week, when the men were being paid, they recoived notice that from that day forward such of them as the company might require to employ permanently would be paid the weekly wages of \$12, \$14 or \$16 per man, according to merit, these sairsed men, not exceeding overlay in nomber, were to be employed exclusively on she Ginsgow streamers, to work ten hours—irom seven till six o'Glock—and for receive forty cents perhour for till extra labor they might see fit to do after six w'clock. As the London and the Mediterrarian streamers of the company arriver at uncertain dates it was the intention of the sgents to make no alteration either in the rate of wages or method of working the name who might be required to load or unload these vessels. For this kind or work the mon have been receiving thirty cents per hour, with increased rates for night work. Inc company's agents desire to have the requisite number of men on saiary to attend to their Glasgow ships, and these men are to be paid the weekly rates mentioned, whether the company work them or not. They also say that the men do not care to ougage themselves at a regular saiary, as they prefer to come to work and leave when it audits their convenience, without consulting that of the company.

On West street, in ront of the persoccupied by the Anobor ince, there is a neat of liquor saicons around which more than two hundred or the atriking 'long-shoremen were gathered yesterday in groups discossing the situation. Three or four of them who were haired eachined to say anything about the differences which brought about the strike, but offered to point out some of their 'lied amen,' who were lound ready enough to discuss the question. They say that the work is so hard that men cannot stand it week in and week out. They would, under a fixed saiary, he required to work ten hours a day, or sixly nours a week, which, they claim, no man can estand. Under the old system of thirty oents per hour they could make iron \$\$12 to \$15 a week, and ha

ment of the contract for the work, was celore the committee as a winces. He testified that he reassigned the contract to Messrs. Peli & Black; also that he loaned Black \$300, because Black said the money was for Supervisors Coates and Curran. Witness produced the letter asking for a loan, said to have been written by the two supervisors mentioned above, also the receipt for the saide given by Barney Mahon. Witness testified, further, that as he found Supervisors Coates and Curran hostils to the ventilator he asked that the money be given back to him. James S. Black was the next witness. He testified that he had never been asked for money by any member of the Court House Committee; the demand for money was urst made through Barney Mahon, who said that \$3,000, not \$300, were wanted; finally gave Mahon \$300, and took his receipt for it with the understanding that the money was to go to Supervisors Coates and Curran; first saw the letter signed "Coates and Curran," in Merkle's hands; never offered William Powers, Judge Moore's court officer, \$1,000 to get the Judge's approval of the signature.

With Mor Chimhark Himskip.

Withess retused to state whether or not he had made any promises to the old committee for the purpose of securing their approval of the ventilator. Witness said he borrowed \$300 from Mr. Merkle, but did not know that he to do him what he wanted the money for.

did not know that he to d alm what he wanted the money lor.

Supervisor Curran testified that he had never been approached by anybody to ask money, either directly or incirectly, in any manner connected with the ventilating apparatus; he was opposed to the apparatus as soon as he heard Judge Moore say it was not a success; the letter purporting to have his name attached was a forgery; no man ever had such a letter from him; witness never authorized Barney Mahon or any-noty size to act for him.

body else to act for him.

The investigation will be resumed on Saturday

WOES OF SINGERS.

LIFE BEHIND THE SCENES, AS DISCLOSED IN

In the examination room of the Essex Market Court vesterday Judge Flammer beard further evidence in the suit for alleged tibel brought by Mr. Charles R. Adams, of the German Opera Company, against Mr. C. H. Byrne, editor of a dramatic paper. About haifpast two o'clock Mile. Minzelli, Messrs. C. R. Adams,

past two o'clock Mile. Minzelli, Messrs. C. R. Adams, Christian Fritsch, A. Blum, H. Wiegand and compianant's counse, exJudge Koch, came into the room. Shortly atterward Mr. Byrne and Mr. W. F. Howe, his lawver, entered.

Mr. C. R. Adams was the first witness. His evidence was in the main simply corroborative of the testimony of a corner hearing.

Mile. Minzelli, the leader of the ballet, was then sworn. Sue said that she was engaged by Mr. J. C. Freyer, then manager of the Freyer German Opera Company, to accompany the company in the provincial tour as a première danseuse; she was promised \$100 a week as sainry; at New Orleans Mr. Freyer in: rimed her that he could not afford to pay her so high a salary; he offered instead a weekly sainry of \$50, which she agreed to accept; some of her salary is still owing.

salary; ne offered instead a weekly salary of \$50, which she agreed to accept; some of her salary is still owing.

Mr. Fritsch said Mr. Adams owed him hothing; he was engaged by Mr. Freyer at a salary of \$100 a week; Mr. Freyer does not owe him anything; he might and might not have said anything in the cines the company played in to any editor of a paper about the non-payment of the company's members or the discouragement of its actors, singers, &c.

BRINDS THE SCENES.

Mr. Blum said Mr. Freyer engaged him at a salary of \$500 a month. At New Orleans Mr. Freyer informed him that his salary would not then be paid in tail, but that when the company reached New York matters would be settled. He agreed to wait until the company reached New York.

Mr. Howe offered in evidence four copies of the Dramatic News—one each of the issues of october 27 and November 3, 1871, and January 19 and 28 of this year. Justice Flammer admitted them, although exJugar Natice Stammer admitted them, although exJugar Kosh claimed that they should not be accepted. These papers contain favorable notices of the company from the out-oi-town correspondents of the paper, and speak well of the acting and singing of Mr. Adams and others of the troupe in the different cities visited.

Mr. Howe stated that Mme. Pappenheim had been

THE RECENT COLLISIONS.

Superintendent Brown's Investigation in Jersey C.ty.

THE FISK'S PILOT EXONERATED.

Official Statements of Captain Witherwax and Master Bunn.

gating the cause of the collision between the ferry boat James Pisk, Jr., and the schooner Josie Crowley when a boy rushed in and asked if his father has

been found. "August Studens, of No. 261 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, a machinist. He worked for Dealman & Funck, plane manufacturers, No. 217 West Nonetcentl

street, New York." "As far as we have ascertained," said Mr. Brown, "only one life was lost, but we shall con-tinue our inquiries." Then turning to a HERALE representative Mr. Brown remarked that the damage inflicted. Workmen were busy on board the James Fisk, Jr., and by five o'clock new cross timbers were set under the floor ag. A rope belong ing to the schooler lay on the deck bloodstained is mingled with clotted blood in the middle of the rope parts of the deck also were stained with blood near

When the ferry boat reached the slip at Jersey City the passengers rushed out pell mell as it they feared the boat would sink before they reached the shore, and many who had sustained slight injuries and whose neads were bandaged left by train for different stations on the Eric Railway.

whose heads were bandsged left by traing for different stations on the Eric Railway. Elien Marshall, a young giri residing at No. 285 Railroad avenue, dersey City, fainted at the time of the collision, and is yet in a precarious condition from the Bright. Mr. Smiley, of No. 432 Monmouth street, Jersey City, was also a passenger, and state-that he and several others were provided with his preservers, ready to jump overboard.

Charless H Enert's Funkral.

The body of Charles H. Evert was conveyed from the Grove Street Morgue on Sunday to his late residence in Seventh avenue, whence it will be conveyed to its final resting place to-day, from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Twenty-first street, near Nixth avenue. A considerable sum of money found on his person and taken possession of by Goroner Gannon occasioned quite a lively controversy between that official and Cappain Mullancy, of the Second precinct, the latter instating that the money should be counted in presence of witnesses. Checks amounting to \$75 were also found upon him. Ebert's skull was fractured valued to be a sea of the left car, and death must have been instantaneous, as he sat in the gentleman's cabin when the bowsprit of the schooner crashed in and was hurled against the opposite side of the cabin. The shock was so violent that a wagon was capsized.

"It will be a lesson to people who travel on the ferries bereafter," sagely remarked an old deck nand; "never sit forward during a 'og."

THE PILOT EXONERATED.

Captain Witherwax, pilot of the Fisk, is entirely exonersiced by Superintendent Brown from all responsibility for the disaster, and speely measures are to be taken against the owners of the schooner. The actual damage to the forryboat will reach \$1,000. A large number of persons collected at the dock where the boat is lying at the Pavonia ferry yesterday through motives of curiosity.

The inquest on the body of Ebert will be commenced to-day, before Coroner Gannon, in Jersey City.

The Auchor line steamers now in port are the Austrans, at pier 21; the Auchoria, at pier 20, and the Castaita, at pier 32; the Auchoria, at pier 20, and these places gangs of men were seen at work, many of them apparently green hands and unused to the kind of labor they were at. The visits of the agents, dock auperintendent, foremen and "gaugers" were quite frequent to the scone of operations during the course of the day. Everything went on in an orderly manner; no attempt was made on the part of the strikers to interfere with the workmen, but the old ones declared their resolution to remain out unless the former rates of wages be restored.

COURT HOUSE VENTILATION.

SOME SOILED OFFICIAL LINEN PASSES THROUGH

THE BROOKLYN LAUNDRY.

The special committee appointed by the Kings county Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges of corruption lately made in connection with the Court House Committee on Ventilation met again yesterday. Frederick Merkle, who first took an assignment of the contract for the work, was before the committee as a witness. He testified that he reassigned the contract to Messrs. Pell & Black; also that he lound Black \$300, because Black said the money was for Supervisors Coates and Currad.

It is about a week:

THE JAMES PISK, JR., Collision.

fog signals given from it. Respectfulty.

Witnesses—Samuel Dunham, James A. Fruman, Jamet C. Fruman, Co-eman House: J. Flangan and L. O'Neill, of the Jinto Precinct; Franskin Calhoun, No. 224 Tents atreet, Jersey City; H. J. Niblett, No. 21 Clark piace, Jor Sty City; Engineer Franklin Godfrey, Freman John Morris, deck hands John Ge-dridge and William Delaterer.

ris, deck hands John to dridge and William Delaterer.

THE CASTLETON COLLISION.

To the LOCAL BOARD OF INSPECTORS:

GENTLEMEN -I have to report a collision this morning between the steamship span, or the National line of steamers, and the vessel which I command—the steamer Castleton. It occurred on my regular 8 35 A. M. trip from EU. Park, Staten Island, to this city. The particulars are as follows:

and put my wheel hard a starboard in order to avoid a culhiston if possible, or at least to render the blow a glancing
one.

The steam of the Spain struck the after end of my port
wheel beam, and owing to the rank sheer I had given my
vessel, by throwing my wheel hard a starboa d, the off
stem of the Spain glanced slon; my vessel's side, tearing
away the entire goard of the port quarter and pushing it and
wrenching the joiner work on that side from the wheel to the
stem. I desire also to report that just prior to the collision I
had caused the engine of my boat to stop, and I drifted har
for some two minutes. I then started her under one bell,
the engine being worked by hand very slowly. I was and
had been blowing my whistly regularly at very short intervals; that the windows of the pilot house were open; that a
'sokout was stationed at the bow of my vessel.

That the first snowledge I had of the approach of the
steamer Spain was sticking her as above stated. I am
gian to say that, notwithstanding the imminent peril in
which the lives of my passencers were piaced, so far as I
know, but one person was basily injured, though several
received slight wounds from flying spinters. Shortly siter
the accident the steambout Northfield came alongaide and
took my passengers to the city. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ACTION BY COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

Index about the control of the contr

Brighton, S. I.

In delerence to the family, Coroner Dempsey, who empanelled a jury on Saturday evening adjourned the holding of the inquest until eight o'clock this evening, at the house of Mr. Campbell. The following gentlemen compose the Coroner's jury:—Foreman, George A. Campbell; Moses Campbell, George O. Holyoke, J. C. Bailey, G. Howland, E. W. Gould, Benjamin Richards and Louis Henderson. A large number of witnesses have been cited to appear, and the examination bids fair to occupy several sittings.

PREPARING FOR TIDES.

Warned by the experience of the great southeast storm of the last of January, which swept with such the proprietors of those places at the latter res which then escaped demolition are preparing for satety against another heavy storm and high tide expected to occur on the 17th and 18th of March, when the moon will be at the full, and also in periges, or at its nearest point of approach to the earth. Und resi-dents of the beach say that an unusually high tide may then be looked for. The hotel proprietors are consequently constructing breakwaters to protect their premises and taking other ludicious precas-tions.